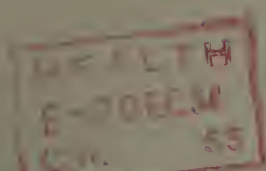


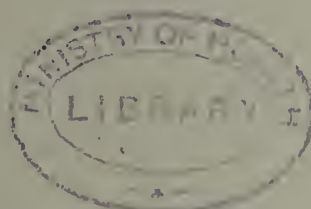
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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR
1953



W. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.S.I.A.
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Chairman of Council:

Councillor H. A. CARPENTER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of Council:

Councillor W. H. HITCHCOCK.

Members of the Health Committee:

Councillor H. J. WHITE. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G. D. CATTON, B.Sc.,

Councillor S. L. COLLIER, J.P., C.C.,

Councillor A. G. DACOMBE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. P. E. MOSSES, M.Sc.,

Councillor R. PERRY.

INDEX

	Page.
Ambulance Service	4
Bakehouses	30
Cleansing Service, Financial Aspect	18
Clinics and Treatment Centres	4
Closet Accommodation	12
Diphtheria Immunisation.	8
Disinfection and Disinfestation	22
Drainage and Sewerage	11
Dustbins, provision of.. .. .	17
Factories.	23
Farnborough Air Display.	23
Food Hygiene	29
Food Premises - Supervision of.	29
Health Visitors.. .. .	6
Housing	24
Ice Cream.	30
Infectious Diseases	7
Institutional Accommodation for	
Maternity Cases	7
Laboratory Facilities	4
Legal Proceedings	23
Meat and Other Foods -	
Inspection of.	27
Meteorological Statistics	8
Midwifery Services	7
Milk Sampling	25
Milk Supply	25
Moveable Dwellings	22
Overcrowding	24
Pet Animals	23
Professional Nursing in the Home	4
Public Conveniences	13
Rag Flock and Other	
Filling Materials	23
Refuse Collection and Disposal.	13
Refuse, Trade	17
Rodent and Insect Control	19
Rivers and Streams	12
Salvage	14
Sanitary Improvements effected.	33
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	19
Shops, Inspection of	19
Smoke Abatement and Prevention.	19
Swimming Baths and Pools	19
Tuberculosis	7
Vital Statistics.	1
Water Supply	10

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(With Qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

W. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and
Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. L. SNOWDEN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Smoke Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute
of Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. ASTIN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

N. T. HUDSON

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY (To 15.4.53)

W. G. HOWE (From 16.4.53)

Clerks:

MRS. I. T. NEWCOMBE.

MISS J. STEVENS. (To 8.11.53)

MISS A. BURGESS (From 16.11.53)

General Assistant:

W. G. HOWE (To 16.4.53)

Junior

M. SAKER (From 21.9.53)

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1953

To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report
to you for the year 1953.

The most noteworthy feature of the Infectious
Diseases Notifications was a total of 694 for Measles.
This is the highest for the district as the population
is increasing all the time.

Poliomyelitis cases were 7 but no deaths occurred
from this disease.

No cases of diphtheria occurred. This disease
has not occurred in this area since 1945.

An area of 456 acres was taken over from the
Rural District of Hartley Wintney in April. This step
was taken to obtain more land to meet the growing housing
needs of the District.

I wish to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Mr. Snowden, and the members of the staff for the good
and conscientious way in which they have worked during the
year.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	..	..	..	..	4,767 acres.
Population (Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year 1953)					27,100.
Population at Census, 1951	..				27,702.
Number of dwelling-houses (at December, 1953)					5,810.
Rateable Value	..	..	..		£229,010.
Rates in the £	..	..	..		19/0d.
Product of a Penny Rate	..		..		£934. 1s. 9d.

Live Births.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	230	253	483
Illegitimate	..	..	8	9	17
			—	—	—
			238	262	500
			—	—	—
Birth rate per 1,000 population					
		(Live Births)	..	19.7	(standardised)
"	"	"	..	18.04	(crude)
National rate	"	"	..	15.7	

Still Births.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	5	2	7
Illegitimate	..	..	1	-	1
			—	—	—
			6	2	8
			—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 population					
National rate	"	"	..	0.29	
	"	"	..	0.34	

Deaths.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from all causes	..		90	87	177
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)					6.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)					8.7
National rate per 1,000 population	..				11.3
Number of women who died in, or in consequence of,					
Childbirth:-					
(a) From Sepsis	..		Nil		
(b) From other causes	..		Nil		
Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1,000 Total Births					
(i.e. Live and Still births) including abortion:-					

Cause.	Rate in Farnborough.	National Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Nil	0.10
Abortion with toxæmia ..	Nil	0.01
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ..	Nil	0.24
Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	Nil	0.13
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ..	Nil	0.04
Abortion with sepsis ..	Nil	0.06
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Nil	0.18

Death of Infants under one year of age:-

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	5	3	8
Illegitimate	..	..	-	1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			5	4	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	18.0
National rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	24.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..	16.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..	58.8

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age:-

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	2	3	5
Illegitimate	..	..	-	1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2	4	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Causes of Death:-

			Male.	Female.
	All Causes	..	112	91
			<hr/>	<hr/>
1.	Tuberculosis respiratory	.. ..	1	0
2.	Tuberculosis (other).	.. ..	0	0
3.	Syphilitic disease	.. ..	2	0
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	.. ..	0	0
8.	Measles	.. ..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases		0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	3	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		4	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	0	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	0	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		7	7
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.. ..	0	0
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	0	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system		13	10
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	15	3
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.. ..	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	.. ..	10	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	.. ..	2	2
22.	Influenza	.. ..	3	4
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	3	3
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	5	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system		1	0

Causes of Death Contd:-

	Male.	Female.
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	0	0
31. Congenital malformations	0	0
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	6	17
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	1	0
34. All other accidents	7	1
35. Suicide	2	0
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	0	0

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc. are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Clinical Research Association Limited, London, for analysis.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with two ambulances is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Senior Head Driver at Aldershot (Tel.No. Aldershot 2244).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

Name.	Address.	Part of District Covered.
Nurse Evans.	105, Highgate Lane.	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Stiling.	49, Guildford Road.	South Ward.
Male Nurse.	10, Highland Close,	
Mr. P. Fisher.	Aldershot, Hants.	Whole District.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

These services are provided and administered by the Hampshire County Council.

Child Welfare and Maternity Centres.

Cove:-	St. Christopher's Church Hall. Every Wednesday at 2.0 p.m.
Farnborough:-	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road Every Tuesday at 2.0 p.m.
Hawley Lane Estate:-	Hall of the Good Shepherd, Sand Hill. 1st and 3rd Fridays at 2.0 p.m.

Child Welfare and Maternity Centres contd.

Marlborough Lines
Welfare Centre:-

Monday afternoons at 2.0 p.m.
Dr. Boyle in attendance on the 2nd,
and 4th Mondays in each month.

Pinehurst Welfare
Centre:-

Every Thursday at 2.0 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This is now a Regional Hospital Board
responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor
Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee.

This clinic is now held at:-
School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic:-

1st Tuesday in each month.

Remedial:-

Every Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital
Board, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible
for certain other aspects of treatment.

Manor Park House,
Aldershot:-

Monday 2.0 p.m. Artificial
pneumothorax refills.
Tuesday, 9.45 a.m.)-Patients
Saturday, 9.45 a.m.) previously
examined.
Tuesday, 11.15 a.m.)
and 2.0 p.m.)-New patients.

Venereal Disease Clinic.

Manor Park House,
Aldershot:-

Males - Mondays 5.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
Females - Wednesdays 9.0 a.m. - 12
noon and 2.0 p.m. - 4.0
p.m.

Speech Clinic.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Tuesday - Afternoons.
Fridays - All day (by appointment
only).

Cleansing Clinic.

St. George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Mondays and Thursdays - 9.30 a.m. -
11.0 a.m.

Eye Clinic (By appointment only).

This is now a Regional Hospital Board
responsibility, administered by the County Council.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Thursday
afternoons.
by appointment only.

Dental Clinic (For school and pre-school children,
expectant and nursing mothers.)

St. Mark's Church
Rooms, Farnborough:-

Held as required but normally
every Monday all day (Attendance
by appointment only).

Child Guidance.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Every Monday and Wednesday all
day (by appointment only).

Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church
Rooms, Farnborough:-

Held every Tuesday morning at
9.30 a.m. (No appointment
necessary).

Family Planning Clinic.

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor
Park House, Aldershot, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Fridays in each
month from 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic.

Aldershot Hospital:-

Every Tuesday 2.0 p.m.
Every Friday 2.15 p.m.

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment.

Aldershot Hospital
Farnham County Hospital
(Physiotherapy Department)

} - By appointment.

Moral Welfare Officer.

Miss Wells, 75, York Road, Farnborough.

Health Visitors.

There are ordinarily four Health Visitors for
the District. The Staff at present is as follows:-

Cove and Hawley Child
Welfare Centres:-

Miss L. M. Cole, H.V., S.C.M.

Pinehurst Child Welfare
Centre:-

Mrs. M. Smith, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Farnborough Child
Welfare Centre:-

Vacant (Other visitors attend
until an appointment can be made)

Marlborough Lines Child
Welfare Centre:-

Miss K. Bateman, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Midwifery Service.

This service is under the control of the County Medical Officer. The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Part of District Covered.</u>
Nurse Hoffman.	14, West Road.	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Norris.	19, Stubbs Moor Road.	Cove and Minley Estates.

The North and South wards are divided between the Nurses according to requirements.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 741 compared with a total of 831 in 1951:-

Disease.	1953.	1952.	1951.
Measles	694	9	601
Scarlet Fever	1	15	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	1
Whooping Cough	25	27	205
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	3
Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0	1
Acute Pneumonia	0	1	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	7	2	0
Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0
Food Poisoning. . . .	5	0	1
Dysentery	5	0	1
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	1
Erysipelas	0	0	1

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 37, 21 male and 16 female cases. 6 cases were removed from the Register and the total number remaining at the end of the year was 185. This figure comprised 146 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (80 male and 66 female) and 39 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (17 male and 22 female).

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following statistics show the work carried out during the year:-

Children who were immunised under 5 years	354
Children who were immunised between 5 - 14 years.	4
	<hr/>
	358
	<hr/>

Number of "Refresher" doses given during 1953:-

Children between 5 - 14 years	129
-------------------------------------	-----

The National and local propaganda in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation throughout the year had good effect.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified in the district during the year.

Meteorological Statistics, 1953.

<u>Month.</u>	Average Temperatures.		Average Humidity.
	Maximum	Minimum.	
January	41.6°F	33.7°F	87%
February.. ..	44.9	34.1	77%
March	52.6	33.0	68%
April	54.8	39.5	65%
May	64.2	46.6	65%
June	66.8	50.4	68%
July	68.9	53.1	68%
August	71.6	53.8	61%
September.. ..	65.7	48.4	68%
October	57.8	44.2	80%
November.. ..	52.4	42.7	83%
December.. ..	49.0	42.0	88%

Meteorological Statistics, 1953 contd.

<u>Month.</u>	Total Rainfall.	Total Sunshine.
January	20.1 mm	34.3 hrs.
February.. ..	35.0	64.6
March	10.8	127.5
April	52.2	156.1
May	46.6	225.5
June	34.3	144.5
July	71.3	211.0
August	51.2	229.5
September.. ..	50.0	169.0
October	69.8	85.9
November.. ..	43.7	48.1
December.. ..	16.6	4.8 *

* Does not include 24th to 28th.

I am obliged to the Meteorological Officer of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough for supplying the information for this section of my Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALMSLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my
Annual Report for 1953, and my fourteenth as your
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

It has been a year of satisfactory progress
in sanitary administration. It will be remembered by
the enlargement of the Urban District extended to
include part of the parish of Hawley, formerly in the Rural
District of Hartley Wintney. This brought problems and
responsibilities to which I refer in the report.

The Public Cleansing and Salvage Service operated
efficiently although often handicapped by a shortage
of men. The salvage section continued to develop and the
1,087 tons collected and sold constituted an all time
record and produced an income of £6,213. The Ministry
of Housing and Local Government re-introduced the annual
Public Cleansing and Costing Returns which had been
suspended since 1938 and these showed that in 1952/3
our salvage income was the highest of any Urban District
in the Country with a population below 40,000.

The drive for clean food was vigorously carried
on. Meat and food inspection work received high priority
resulting in a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered.

The repair and reconditioning of houses, for which
new legislation is now being prepared, will demand more
time being devoted to this work. During the year our
first post-war clearance area comprising 15 dwellings was
declared.

Changes in staff took place. The Chief Clerk,
Mr. A. C. Aylesbury, after 6½ years of able service in the
Department, obtained another appointment, his place being
taken by Mr. W. G. Howe, General Assistant. The
position of General Assistant could not be filled at
the salary offered and a Junior was appointed in the
Department. In November, Miss. J. Stevens, Junior
Clerk, who had been in the Department for 3 years,
also left for another appointment.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee and to the Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. W. Walmsley, for their continued interest and
support, and to the staff and workpeople for their loyal
and efficient service.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

Sources of Supply.

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands, and at Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

Treatment.

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and sand filtration before being pumped into supply.

The water from the various chalk wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening by the lime process is normally carried out in order to reduce the hardness to the statutory limit of 12 grains/gallon. The water from the Itchel wells has not been softened since June by virtue of a temporary relaxation Order, made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government as a result of his inability to authorise the reconstruction of the old and inadequate softening plant which had to be taken out of service.

The water from all sources is practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Purity of Supply.

Samples of water are taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Conditions of Supply Generally.

The supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant, and laid on directly from the main to the house taps. Outside standpipes are mainly used for such purposes as gardens or car washing. Their use for domestic purposes is discouraged and only in exceptional circumstances allowed.

The consumption of water during 1953 was higher than in the preceding year, but adequate supplies were at all times available for all purposes without restriction.

With a few exceptions all houses in the district are provided with a piped supply from the mains.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid-Wessex Water Company for information supplied for this section of the Report.

Close liaison is maintained between the officers of the Water Company and the Public Health Department.

Formerly many houses in Farnborough obtained their domestic water supply from shallow wells. During the year one well was put out of use and mains water supply connected to the house. In the whole of the Urban District as extended, only five houses are now without piped water supply, four of these being situated in the added area.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are two Sewage Disposal Works in the district, one situated in South Farnborough, and the other at Cove.

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the reorganisation of the Sewage Disposal Works, and the Ministry has held a Public Inquiry, and approved the scheme in principle but Loan Consent is at present withheld. It is proposed to close the Disposal Works at South Farnborough except for the treatment of storm water over three times the Dry Weather Flow, and to pump the whole of the sewage to the Cove Sewage Disposal Works, which it is proposed to redesign and enlarge. The new works will be mechanised as far as practicable.

With the exception of the Council's new housing estates, there is no foul sewerage system in the added area of Hawley. All the existing houses are provided with either septic tanks or cesspools or they are without any form of satisfactory drainage. As a result of this, many ditches in the area, including roadside ditches, are polluted with sewage and are in an insanitary condition. The Council has resolved to prepare a scheme for the laying of foul sewers in this area. In the meantime, and in order to reduce nuisance as far as possible, a more frequent emptying of cesspools is being undertaken by the Council without charge.

In another portion of the West Ward a scheme has been prepared to construct a foul sewer and pumping station to open up land for private development and to supersede an existing Pumping Station.

Apart from the unsewered portion of the added area, only 43 properties or 0.65% are not connected to the sewerage system. These are outside the statutory distance or the levels do not permit them to be connected to the main sewer.

The following table shows the properties which are not connected to the main sewerage system and the type of sanitary accommodation provided.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE continued.

<u>No. of Properties.</u>	<u>Means of Drainage Disposal</u>			<u>Sanitary Accommodation.</u>		
	<u>Septic Tank.</u>	<u>Cesspool.</u>	<u>No. proper drainage.</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Pail or Chemical closets.</u>	<u>Waste water closets.</u>
North Ward 19	5	11	3	16	3	6
West Ward * 153	29	81	43	73	76	-
South Ward 4	-	4	-	4	-	-
Total 176	34	96	46	93	79	6

(* of this number 133 are within the area recently added to the Urban District).

From this table it will be seen that fresh water closets are in general use except in the West Ward which includes the unsewered area.

Two private drainage disposal installations which were not operating satisfactorily and were polluting ditches were reconstructed during the year.

The supervision of drainage work at new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor and all new and reconstruction work at existing buildings by your Chief Sanitary Inspector. New drains constructed are subjected to a water or smoke test before they are approved.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The details included in the "Drainage and Sewerage" section of my Report show the number and types of closet accommodation other than fresh water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers. Pail or Elsan chemical-closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in this table.

The contents of the pail closets are emptied twice weekly or on request.

5. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The standard of our public conveniences is poor and, in my opinion, not worthy of the district.

The new sanitary conveniences for women in the course of construction in Camp Road will fill an urgent need in the principal shopping area of the district.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

General.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse and the collection and disposal of salvage.

There are four separate collections of refuse and salvage made throughout the district each week, i.e.

- (a) Dustbin refuse collected once per week.
- (b) General salvage collected once per week.
- (c) Kitchen waste collected twice per week.

For some years the question as to whether the collection of salvage was an economical proposition and worth continuing has been questioned in Council. During the year it was decided to employ a firm of Management Consultants to advise the Council on the refuse and salvage organisation. The report of these consultants was received in February 1954 but no decision had been received on the report by the end of the financial year.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the year. The dustbins are carried out to the vehicles by the Council workmen and returned to the position where they are kept by the occupiers of the premises. This does not operate in the added area. Owing to the shortage of workmen it has not been possible to carry out dustbins in this area and a kerbside collection, which was in operation when the district was taken over, is still being carried on. This carrying out of the dustbins is a considerable undertaking; particularly at our new estates, where in so many cases bins have to be carried long distances and often through out-buildings where the position is often rendered very difficult by the storage of prams, bicycles and sometimes motor cycles.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping and Land Reclamation.

All refuse from the Urban District, including refuse from military premises within the Urban District and some military refuse from outside, is dealt with at the controlled tip situated on military land in the centre of Farnborough. At this site, low-lying water-logged ground is being reclaimed by raising it some eight feet with a view to its eventual use as military playing fields. Three acres have already been raised out of an immediate area of nine acres, but there is much more low-lying land adjacent to it in need of reclamation and which could be reclaimed if works were carried out to the water courses and ditches in the area.

We are fortunate that there is adequate land available in Farnborough, which, by controlled tipping, can be changed from useless to valuable land. Since 1935, four sites have been treated in this way and are used for agricultural or industrial purposes.

The amount of refuse received at the tip amounted to 5,382 loads, an estimated tonnage of 9,609, details of which are given in the table below. The Angledozer used on the tip gave good service, without it we could not have coped with this great increase of material.

Vehicle Loads or Consignments Brought to Tip.

1) From house and trade premises collection by the Public Health Department vehicles.	1,693
2) From military establishments brought by military vehicles.	2,133
3) By contractors on behalf of military.	1,104
4) By Engineer and Surveyor's Dept.	272
5) Trade refuse etc. brought by traders and hauliers.	101

Although the number of loads brought by or from the military and other sources is so much greater, the weight per load is not so great as with our own vehicles. Nevertheless, the quantity brought to the tip from other sources is probably equal to, or even exceeds, our own collection. We have no means of checking this by weighing.

Salvage.

A total of 1,083 tons of salvaged materials was collected and sold for the sum of £6,213, which is the largest quantity ever collected in any one year. It is equivalent to approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwts., an income of 18/6d. per house or premises per annum.

If this great quantity of material had been put into the dustbins and disposed of as refuse, not only would this large sum of money have been lost, but the cost of its disposal would have been very considerable.

It is interesting to look back to the start of the organisation, and record the quantities of the annual income from salvage for each year. They are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Income</u>
1940/41	561	£1,621
1941/42	646	£1,895
1942/43	998	£3,599
1943/44	785	£2,941
1944/45	769	£2,986
1945/46	790	£2,900
1946/47	803	£3,213
1947/48	746	£3,544
1948/49	864	£4,117
1949/50	869	£4,046
1950/51	897	£4,529
1951/52	916	£8,332
1952/53	1,027	£5,831
1953/54	1,083	£6,213

The Salvage Stewards scheme continued in the district, and our 790 stewards performed this voluntary work satisfactorily. When this voluntary scheme was inaugurated during the War, it was not thought or intended that it would go on so long. I think it reflects great credit on our salvage stewards that, although a large number of them have been carrying out this voluntary work for the whole period, there has been no general request to be relieved of the duties.

88½ tons of salvage were recovered from the controlled tip, for which a bonus of 1s.0d. per cwt. for paper and 6d. for metals is paid to the workmen.

Waste Paper.

The slump in the disposal of waste paper experienced during 1953 passed, and by the end of the year the demand for waste paper exceeded the supply. Throughout the slump we were able to dispose of all the paper which we collected and the tonnage dealt with was easily an all time record.

Other Salvage.

26 tons of textiles collected produced a revenue of £788. Our textiles are maintained in a dry, and clean condition and high prices are obtained.

150 tons of metal collected were sold for £598.

The tin baling press is now very old and requires constant attention to keep it in operation.

The Kitchen Waste Collection Service.

In December 1953, local authorities were informed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that in future, the collection of kitchen waste would be on a voluntary basis. Previously we were under direction to collect this material. In January, the Council considered the position and decided to continue to collect kitchen waste for the time being.

With the lifting of restrictions on animal feeding stuffs, the demand for concentrated kitchen waste so decreased that many local authorities had to close down their concentrator plants and discontinue their collection services. No difficulty has yet been experienced in disposing of the material we collect in Farnborough which showed an increase of 15 tons over the previous year.

The following table sets out the position since the introduction of the individual kitchen waste collection scheme:-

		<u>No. individual</u> <u>containers</u> <u>issued</u>	<u>Amt. kitchen</u> <u>waste</u> <u>collected.</u>	<u>Income.</u>
Average to 1949		Nil	320 tons	£458
" " 1950		1,590	378 "	£953
" " 1951		1,953	418 "	£1,150
" " 1952		2,404	449 "	£1,326
" " 1953		2,577	419 "	£1,397
" " 1954		2,945	434 "	£1,671

In addition to these individual containers, we have 112 kitchen waste bins in use mostly at shops, cafes and canteens.

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS
IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH, 1954.

- 16 -

MATERIALS.	YEAR ENDED 31/3/53		YEAR ENDED 31/3/54		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/54	
	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £
Kitchen Waste	419	1,397	434	1,671	4,984	10,639
Paper	355	2,855	472	3,136	3,749	27,966
Metals.. ..	217	846	150	598	1,865	4,347
Textiles	23	647	26	788	341	7,937
Glass	9	18	-	-	640	2,649
Bones	1	6	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous	3	62	1	20	63	427
Sundries (incl. bonuses)	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,027	5,831	1,083	6,213	11,754	55,768

Total Weight to 31/3/54 - 11,754 tons.

Total Income to 31/3/54 - £55,768.

Employees.

The establishment of the cleansing and salvage department is twenty-nine workpeople comprising Foreman, Assistant Foreman, one Driver-Mechanic, six Drivers, and twenty men, women and youths. We had great difficulty in maintaining a full complement.

Vehicles.

Details of vehicles in operation at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1 Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper. Delivered April 1953.
- 1 Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper. 3 years old.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, 21 cubic yards capacity. 5 years old.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, 15 cubic yards capacity. 15 years old.
- 1 side loading Dennis vehicle, 10 cubic yards capacity. 9 years old.
- 1 Mercury Truck, side loading, 3 cubic yards capacity. 3 years old.
- 1 Bristol M.R.20 Angledozer. Delivered in April 1952.

Each vehicle is brought in for weekly cleaning and maintenance, the driver being responsible for his own vehicle. Repair work is carried out by the Departmental Mechanic.

Provision of Dustbins.

56 dustbins of British Standard Specification type were sold by the Council to householders and owners of property in the district.

165 informal notices requiring the provision of a dustbin were served, and 134 were complied with.

1 Statutory Notice was served under the provisions of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, and was complied with.

Trade Refuse.

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises, one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. All other trade refuse is charged at the rate of 6d. per bin. 57 traders are paying for the collection of trade refuse which produced an income of £149.

The Financial Aspect of the Cleansing Service.

The following is a copy of the cost statement for the year 1953/54 as supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
(1) Labour	4917	2328	7245	45
(2) Transport	6725	85	6810	43
(3) Plant, Equipment land & Buildings.	426	1131	1557	10
(4) Other items	201	92	293	2
(5) Total gross expenditure	12269	3636	15905	100
GROSS INCOME	1770	5092	6862	-
NET COST OR <u>INCOME</u>	10499	<u>1456</u>	9043	-
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) £114.				
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	15.11	4.10	20. 9	-
Gross cost per ton, transport only	21. 9	2	21.11	-
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton or <u>income</u>	34. 0	<u>3. 1</u>	30.11	-
Net cost ^{or income} per 1000 population	387	<u>54</u>	333	
Net cost ^{or income} per 1000 premises	1508	<u>209</u>	1299	

Other financial details are as follows:-

Net cost per head population 6s. 8d.
Net cost per house or premises £1 5s. 11½d.

Rate Poundage:-

Net Cost - equivalent rate in the £ 9.68d.
% of above to total rates in the £ 4.25%

This service, therefore, which includes the emptying of dustbins and kitchen waste bins, collecting and disposing of salvage, costs Farnborough about three half-pence per head of the population per week.

7. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Appendix A on page 31 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

8. INSPECTION OF SHOPS.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Shops Acts with the exception of the provisions of Section 38, Shops Act, 1950, relating to sanitary conveniences, heating and ventilation. These are the responsibility of your Council.

9. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is no large problem of industrial smoke from factories in the Urban District and the largest proportion of smoke is from domestic chimneys. Householders are advised to install modern solid fuel burning appliances which, if properly used, not only reduce the amount of smoke emitted, but are much more economical in operation.

The case of a smoke nuisance at a drum laundry caused by the burning in the open air of drums containing synthetic bitumen, referred to in previous reports, continued to be a source of nuisance. A special furnace was constructed but it had not been put into operation by the end of the year.

The Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and your Chief Sanitary Inspector is a member of the National Executive Council of the Society.

10. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is a small open-air swimming pool and a paddling pool in the district, owned and managed by the Council. 6 samples of water were taken and submitted from these pools for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

There is also a bathing pool at a private school in the area.

11. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL.

One man is employed for rodent control work, and he also carried out other pest control work in conjunction with other members of the Department.

(a) Rodent Destruction.

Details of the work carried out during the 15 months ended 31st March, 1954 are summarised in the following table:-

Number of properties inspected.. ..	1,652
Number of premises found to be infested.	284
Number of dwelling houses treated	215
Number of business premises treated.	69
Premises cleared of infestation.	268
Total number of visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting).. ..	2,982

A survey was carried out in the added area where a fairly widespread infestation was found, mostly in gardens, poultry runs and on waste land. Effective treatment was carried out.

In accordance with Ministry policy, as much time as possible is given to rodent survey work with a view to covering all the premises in the district.

During the year, the Hampshire War Agriculture Committee discontinued rodent control work at agricultural premises. Most of this work has now fallen on Local Authority staffs and although in our case it is not extensive, a fairly heavy infestation was discovered on one of our farms. This was dealt with.

The Council's properties, including the Sewage Works, Salvage Works, and refuse tips, were kept under regular supervision and control, and no major infestations occurred.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises, a charge is based on the actual cost of the work.

By an arrangements with the proprietors of many of the business premises, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at their premises, covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Co-operation is maintained with the Army Authorities, who are responsible for rodent control work on War Department property.

(i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers.

The test baiting of the sewers during the year showed that all sections of the sewerage system were clear of infestation. This is the first time the old section of the ~~system~~ in South Farnborough has been found to be clear of infestation.

(iii) North-East Hants Workable Area
Committee for Rodent Control.

The Council is a constituent member of the above Committee which comprises the Borough of Aldershot, the Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils, and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council, the representatives being one member of the Local Authority with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the district. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Aldershot Military district, and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also sent representatives.

These meetings, which are held quarterly in the different districts, are a useful medium for discussing rodent control problems and ensuring co-operation between the Local Authorities.

(b) Insect Pests.

Work under this heading continues and the Department is expected to deal with pests of all kinds. This help is given wherever possible, but the destruction of many of these pests is not the statutory responsibility of the Local Authority, but rather a service made available to the public to fill a need.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, 189 visits were made to deal with the following pests:-

Bed-Bugs.	Mosquitoes.
Fleas.	Flies.
Cockroaches.	Earwigs.
Wasps.	Wood-Boring Beetles.
Ants.	Clover-Mites.
	Carpet Beetles.

People are becoming more alive to the extensive damage being done in houses and contents by wood-boring beetles, particularly the Common Furniture Beetle. We are not in a position to carry out control work for these insects but advice on treatment is given and suitable insecticides are available from the Department, a service which is in much demand during the spring and summer months.

No instances of infestation of the House Longhorn Beetle (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) were discovered or reported although this insect appears to be causing serious damage in adjacent districts in Surrey.

The Council's new Building Byelaws which came into operation on the 31st December, 1953, include a Byelaw requiring all roof timbers to be adequately treated with a suitable preservative to prevent infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle. The Byelaw is as follows:-

"14.-- (1) Softwood timber used in the construction of roofs or fixed within roofs, including the ceiling joists if any, within the void spaces of the roof, shall be adequately treated with a suitable preservative to prevent infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle (*Hylotrupes bajulus*).

(2) The requirements of the preceding paragraph of this Byelaw shall be deemed to be satisfied if:

- (a) fluor-chrome-arsenate or acid cupric chrome preservative is applied to the timber by impregnation under pressure, or
- (b) a solution of chlorinated phenols, or of metallic naphthenates, or of chlorinated naphthalenes in an organic solvent, or a coal tar oil, is applied by complete immersion for not less than ten minutes, or by thoroughly brushing or spraying, after the timber has been sawn to its final dimensions."

In my opinion, the value of this Byelaw is considerably reduced by permitting application by brush or spray. The real answer is impregnation of preservatives under pressure. This method is employed in new Council houses.

Ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area are kept under observation, as far as is possible, in connection with mosquito control.

(i) Bed Bugs.

4 properties, totalling 10 rooms, were disinfested during the year.

The treatment of infested premises consists of spraying with liquid insecticide, incorporating D.D.T. or Gammexane. Bedding etc. is removed to the steam disinfector for steam treatment.

(ii) Earwig Infestation - Council Housing Estates.

Earwigs which have caused so much trouble at some of our new housing estates during the past three years appear now to be under control. Incidents were very much reduced, some 25 cases of infestation being reported as compared with 87 in 1952 and 52 in 1951.

The Council continued the policy of the previous year, namely instead of the Department carrying out control measures, to supply insecticides to the tenants.

12. DISINFECTION AND WORK AT THE STEAM DISINFECTING STATION.

Some 17 consignments of bedding from houses or premises in which cases of infectious disease had occurred or from verminous premises were dealt with at the Steam Disinfector. In addition, 37 properties were visited for the disinfection or disinfection of rooms.

Steam disinfection work is carried out on behalf of the Frimley and Camberley U.D.C. and the Royal Aircraft Establishment on a rechargeable basis.

13. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Demand for caravan sites did not diminish during the year and the privately owned site in Prospect Road put into use in 1950 was fully occupied. The site will now accommodate 27 caravans. It is not licenced, a separate licence being issued for each caravan. There is a separate concrete standing for each caravan and each standing is provided with a gully connected to the main drainage system for the disposal of waste water. Separate fresh water closets, sinks, wash basins and bathrooms are provided for males and females, and a boiler provides a constant supply of hot water for use by the residents.

The site was maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

In the added area of Hawley there were 25 caravans, 16 were licenced, the remainder were not, and some were on sites that were unsatisfactory. As vacancies arose on the Prospect Road site the caravans from this area were transferred to that site. By the end of the year 18 of the 25 vans remained.

The Health Committee endeavoured to find land suitable for a further caravan site. Several were considered and one privately owned site was recommended by the Committee and agreement reached with the owner as to works and facilities required, but it did not materialise.

The following is a statement of the position relating to caravans during the year:-

Number of licences granted to station caravans on the Prospect Road Site.. ..	27
Number of licences granted to station caravans on individual sites	5
Applications for licences not granted	1

In addition to the residential site, there are four sites principally used in connection with travelling shows. These are kept under regular supervision.

14. COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are neither registered common lodging houses nor registered houses let-in-lodgings in the district.

15. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the district.

16. FACTORIES.

There are 110 factories on the register. Details of inspections and action taken under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in Appendices "B" and "D".

The following is a list of trades carried on in local factories:-

Cabinet making and upholstery.	Dental mechanic.
Cycle repairs.	Baking.
Plumbing.	Engineering.
Sausage making.	Renovation of shock absorbers.
Food preparation.	Tailoring.
Radio and electrical repairs.	Welding and sheet metal work.
Scrap metal and salvage dealer.	Engine and ship model maker.
Building.	Watch and clock making.
Plaster model making.	Film developing.
Joinery.	Scientific instrument making.
Clothes dry-cleaning.	Sawmill - Woodworking.
Refrigerator repairs.	Letter press printing and newspaper fudging.
Motor repairs.	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping.
Boot and shoe repairs.	Manufacture of cosmetics.
Printing.	
General masonry.	
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums.	

17. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Your Sanitary Inspectors were appointed Authorised Officers for the administration of this Act. Two shops are licenced for the sale of pet animals.

18. THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

19. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

There were no cases of legal proceedings during the year.

20. FARNBOROUGH AIR DISPLAY.

Attention was given to sanitary and public health matters during the occasion of the annual Air Display of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Your inspectors carried out daily supervision of the food preparing establishments, refuse collection and removal, and sanitary arrangements on the airfield.

The food caterers co-operated and complied with requests or suggestions made, and we were thus able to obtain many improvements, especially with the food handling and washing-up arrangements.

Refuse was collected daily by our vehicles, and the emptying of the sanitary conveniences was carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The number of people attending on the two "Open Days" was greater than ever before. Generally speaking, the much extended sanitation and other facilities provided catered for the demand.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The housing position in the area is still acute, but good progress is being made by the Council in the erection of new houses.

Permanent houses provided by the Council during the year	166
--	-----

Houses erected by private enterprise during the year	38
--	----

New houses erected by the Council since the war:--

Permanent.	1,362
Temporary.	100

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Progress with housing repairs is retarded by the high cost of building repairs especially to owners of small-rented properties who cannot increase rents to meet these higher costs. More work is entailed by your Officers in getting urgent repair work executed, than was formerly the case with major repairs.

124 houses were inspected and 48 repaired, involving 694 visits of inspection.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

Closing and Demolition Orders.

~~Three~~ ^{Two} Demolition Orders were made and one house on which a Demolition Order was made in 1952 was demolished.

No Closing Orders were made.

Overcrowding.

At the beginning of the year there was one case of overcrowding on the register. One further case was added and abated leaving one case outstanding at the end of the year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The duties of the Department under this heading include the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, and the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold under clean and hygienic conditions. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

This food inspection work is a big task, and more time has to be spent on it than on any other section of the work of the Department. It is dealt with below under its different headings.

(a) THE MILK SUPPLY.

There are four dairies and twenty-eight distributors of milk on the Register, and constant supervision of these premises and the milk supply is maintained.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the responsibility for licencing of premises where milk is pasteurised was transferred from Local Authorities to Food and Drugs Authorities, in our case, the County Council. By arrangement with the County Council, these duties are carried out by your Council on their behalf and this arrangement is working satisfactorily.

The following are details of the number and type of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk Regulations, 1949:-

Number of distributors of milk	..	..	..	28
Number of dairies on register.	..	..	..	4
Dealers licenced to use the designation Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	7
Dealers licenced to use the designation Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	6
Dealers licenced to use the designation Sterilised Milk.	..	..	..	20
Supplementary licences issued for Tuberculin Tested Milk..	..	..	..	5
Supplementary licences issued for Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	5
Supplementary licences issued for Sterilised Milk.	..	..	..	2
Dealers (Pasteuriser's) licenced to use the designation Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	1

Milk Sampling.

The standards for designated milks are prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

During the year 118 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, of which 4 or 3.4% did not reach the required standard. The necessary action was taken in each case where an unsatisfactory result was obtained.

The detailed results are set out in the following table:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	60	59	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.	41	41	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	-	-	-
Sterilised Milk	7	7	-
Non-Designated Milk	10	7	3
TOTAL	118	114	4

Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli

6 samples of milk were submitted to a biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in all cases negative results were received.

Cleansing and Sterilising of Milk Bottles and Equipment.

24 milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The standard for milk bottles suggested by the Laboratories is as follows:-

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle.

Not more than 600.....Satisfactory.
Over 600 but less than 2,000.....Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000.....Unsatisfactory.

In accordance with these standards, 17 milk bottles were satisfactory, 1 fairly satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouse.

There is one slaughterhouse in use in the Urban District. It is under the control of the Ministry of Food and is a slaughtering centre for the Urban Districts of Farnborough and Fleet, and the Rural District of Hartley Wintney.

Meat Inspection.

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo. 3 (Meat). 311 visits were made to the slaughterhouse where 5,567 animals were killed and inspected.

It was found that 19% of all cows inspected were affected in some degree with tuberculosis. The decrease in the number of cows found to be infected with tuberculosis during the past few years is shown in the following table:-

1945	45.2%
1946	39.3%
1947	45.0%
1948	35.9%
1949	32.6%
1950	29.2%
1951	25.9%
1952	18.8%
1953	19.0%

2 cows were found to have lesions of tuberculosis in the supramammary gland of the udder. This represented 0.45% of all cows inspected, and 2.4% of those found to be affected with tuberculosis. These figures show a decrease over the number found to be so affected in the previous year.

The incidence of disease in sheep may seem rather high especially as these animals are normally resistant to disease. This figure is accounted for by the high proportion of lungs affected by a minor parasite to which sheep are prone, but which does not normally affect the carcase.

Swine Fever.

9 cases of suspected swine fever were found in pigs at the slaughterhouse during the year. These cases were notified to the police who are the responsible authority under the Diseases of Animals Act. After examination by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the carcasses and offal were destroyed by burning.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Routine inspection of carcasses for the presence of this parasite was continued during the year, and of 1,266 bovines inspected, 28 or 2.2% were found to be affected. Cysts were found in the heads of 10 bullocks, in the hearts of 8 and in the diaphragms of 3. They were found in the heads of 6 cows, and in the hearts of 2.

A number of diseased specimens were forwarded for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Reading.

I am grateful to N.S. Barron, Esq., Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Veterinary Investigation Officer, for his help and co-operation with the examination of these and other specimens.

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED					
	Bulls, Bullocks Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected	824	442	545	3,469	287
<u>DISEASE EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	2	2	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	213	152	-	1,139	134
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	25.8	34.6	0.4	32.8	54
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	83	80	-	-	12
% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.4	19	-	-	4.5

The weight of meat condemned amounted to 11 tons 33 lbs.

Other Foods.

The following quantities of other foods were condemned following inspection at food shops and food preparing premises:-

62 tins Milk	4 jars Sauce.
837 tins Meat, Fruit, Soup, Vegetables and Syrup.	2 jars Brawn.
24 tins Fish.	3 bottles Coffee.
1 pkt. Cereals.	29 lbs. Sausages.
14 boxes Rice.	24 tins Jam and Marmalade.
4 tins Cream.	204 Eggs.
74 Cakes.	13 bars Chocolate.
3 tins Fish and Meat Paste.	324 Ice Cream Cornets.

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council is the responsible authority for the administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. C.O. Perry, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending 31st March, 1954:-

Article.	No. of Samples Taken.	
	Genuine	Unsatisfactory.
Butter and Other Fats	5	-
Drugs	2	-
Milk	71	-
Sausage and Other Meat Products	5	-
Spirits	5	-
Other Foods	13	-
TOTALS	101	-

The 71 samples of milk contained an average of 3.96% milk fat and 8.81% non-fatty solids."

(c) SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Work under this heading continued during the year and many improvements were achieved as the result of informal procedure. A major reconstruction scheme was completed at the largest canteen in the district and large scale improvements were completed at one of the principal grocers. Many smaller, though no less important, improvements were carried out at other premises. Towards the end of the year, a grocery business was started in which practically all the foods sold are prepacked, the first of its kind in this area.

It is pleasing to note that most, if not all, of our food traders have discontinued the unsatisfactory practice of exposing loose foods on counters except where glass screens are provided as a means of protection.

There is still room for improvement in the protection of perishable foods, particularly in the handling and exposure of cooked meats.

I do not think we shall progress very far with our campaign against the use of used newspapers as a means of wrapping foods until this is specifically banned. Admittedly this type of paper is almost invariably used as an outer wrapper, but it nearly always comes into contact with food as well as the hands of the food handler. The principle of receiving and using in foodshops newspapers which might have been anywhere is, in my view, wrong and most objectionable.

Employers are constantly reminded of the necessity under the Clean Food Byelaws to affix a clearly legible notice requesting employees to wash their hands after using the sanitary conveniences. Such notices do not ensure that food

handlers wash their hands but it serves as a reminder and this after all is one of the fundamentals of food hygiene.

The Food Hygiene Guild is still in operation and three meetings of the Advisory Committee were held during the year. There were 25 trader members at the end of the year. There was an attendance of about 70 at the Annual Meeting of the Guild. In conjunction with the meeting an exhibition was prepared by the staff of the Department. A film was shown and this was followed by a discussion opened by a panel of four speakers.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector gave several talks on the subject to women's organisations in the district.

(d) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Five additional premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, bringing the number on the Register to 63. Regular supervision of premises was maintained and ice cream vehicles entering the district were also regularly inspected. In most cases the ice cream is sold prepacked. There is one manufacturer of ice cream in the district. The cold mix method is used.

18 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test with the following results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Provisional Grades.</u>
9	Grade 1
8	Grade 2
1	Grade 3
-	Grade 4

(e) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

One foodshop was registered during the year for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food intended for sale, and the total number of registered premises is now sixteen.

All the registered premises are provided with constant supplies of hot water and washing facilities.

(f) BAKEHOUSES.

There are seven bakehouses on the register, to which fifty visits were paid during the year.

Improvements carried out in food premises as the result of action by the Department are included in Appendix "B".

Milk Samples	118
Submitted for Bacteriological Examination ..	118
Submitted for Biological Examination. ..	6
Milk bottles tested for Sterility	24
Swimming Pool water samples	6
Ice Cream Samples	18

APPENDIX A

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. (Contd.)

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of Informal Notices served ..	294
Number of Informal Notices complied with ..	236
Number of Statutory Notices served ..	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with ..	7

APPENDIX B.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Verminous houses cleansed	5
Ventilation provided to habitable rooms.. .. .	1
Wallplaster repaired	17
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	2
Floors repaired or renewed	8
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	7
Windows repaired or replaced.	18
Windows provided with new sash cords	21
Doors and door frames repaired	3
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed.	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	12
Chimney flues repaired	1
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	1
Ventilated foodstore provided	2
Staircases repaired	1
Sinks renewed or repaired	3
Sink waste pipes repaired	1
Water services repaired.	6
Houses provided with adequate water supply	10
Wells disused and mains water supply connected to house.. .. .	1
Water storage tanks renewed	1
Dampness abated	13
New roofs provided.	20
Roofs repaired	18
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	23
Flashings repaired or renewed	20
Dilapidated lean-to scullery demolished	1
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	40
Walls repointed or repaired	6
External walls rendered with cement	3
New fuel stores provided	1
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses.. .. .	1
Houses provided with vertical damp-proof courses	2
Draining boards provided to sinks.. .. .	1
Defective dustbins renewed	170

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Structures of sanitary conveniences repaired or rebuilt	12
Defective sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed.	23
Water supply provided to closets from mains supply.. .. .	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed	7
Disused drains sealed off	1
Choked drains cleansed	21
New inspection chambers constructed	2
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed.. .. .	1
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers.	7
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed.. .. .	1
Drainage disposal installations reconstructed or repaired	1
Nuisance from overflowing cesspools abated	2
New containers provided to pail closets.. .. .	2

APPENDIX B.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES (Contd.)

FACTORIES.

Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	..	..	6
Lighting provided to waterclosets	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences marked for sexes	..	..	3
Staircases repaired..	..	..	1
Eaves gutters repaired	..	..	1
Floors cleansed.	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed.	2

WORKPLACES AND SHOPS.

Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	8
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FOOD PREMISES.

Additional ventilation provided	2
Floors, walls, ceilings, doors and windows repaired	21
Factory canteens re-equipped	..	..	4
Roofs repaired..	..	..	1
Washing basins provided	..	..	5
Constant supply of hot water provided	..	..	3
Soap and clean towels provided.	..	..	11
Walls and ceilings cleansed and decorated	..	..	37
New impervious benches or tables provided	..	..	5
Fittings and utensils cleaned..	..	..	29
Yards cleansed..	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food rooms.	..	..	1
Waterclosets repaired	..	..	2
Waterclosets cleansed	..	..	1
New foodstores provided	..	..	2
Facilities provided for storing waste food	..	..	5

MILK, ICE CREAM AND OTHER FOOD VEHICLES.

Name and address inscribed on food vehicles	1
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Deposits of refuse removed	2
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated.	4
Ditches cleansed	..	..	1

CARAVAN SITES.

Caravan site cleansed	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired.	..	..	2

APPENDIX C

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

Totals.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling - houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	124
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	694
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	26
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	146
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	85

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF
FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	48
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 &
16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	-
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(a) By owners	-
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	4
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	-

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3)	Number of houses demolished as a result of informal action .. .	-
(4)	Number of persons displaced	6

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .	-
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-

(e) Overcrowding.

(1)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered	1
(2)	Number of cases of overcrowding abated	1
(3)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	6

APPENDIX D.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT
MECHANICAL POWER.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health -
made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	35	-	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	68	1	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- worker's premises)	27	47	2	Nil
TOTAL	110	150	3	Nil

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Number of cases in which Defects were found. Remedied.	Referred to H.M.Insp.	Referred by H.M.Insp.	Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
Want of clean- liness.	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	4	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Out- work.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	10	-	-	-

